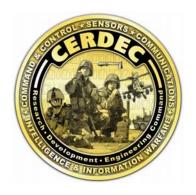
Power Generation and Alternative Energy Branch

US Army RDECOM CERDEC CP&ID Power Division Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD





PGAE - CR - 12 - 01

Military Energy Alternatives Conference

Jonathan Cristiani, US Army CERDEC CP&ID

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maintaining the data needed, and of including suggestions for reducing	llection of information is estimated to completing and reviewing the collect g this burden, to Washington Headquuld be aware that notwithstanding and OMB control number.	tion of information. Send comments uarters Services, Directorate for Info	s regarding this burden estimate or prmation Operations and Reports,	or any other aspect of th , 1215 Jefferson Davis I	is collection of information, Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington			
1. REPORT DATE		3. DATES COVERED						
08 MAR 2012		Presentation		08-03-2012 to 08-03-2012				
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE		5a. CONTRACT NUMBER						
Military Energy Alternatives Conference					5b. GRANT NUMBER			
		5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER						
6. AUTHOR(S) Jonathan Cristiani					5d. PROJECT NUMBER			
					5e. TASK NUMBER			
		5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER						
U.S. ARMY COMDEVELOPMENT	IZATION NAME(S) AND AI MUNICATIONS-E AND ENGINEERI ving Ground,MD,21	LECTRONICS RE NG CENTER,5100		8. PERFORMING REPORT NUME PGAE - CF				
U.S. ARMY COMDEVELOPMENT	ORING AGENCY NAME(S) A MUNICATIONS-E AND ENGINEERI Ground, MD, 21005	10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S) RDER-CCA-PG 11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) PGAE - CR - 12 - 01						
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAIL	LABILITY STATEMENT lic release; distribut	ion unlimited						
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NO	DTES							
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16. SECURITY CLASSIFIC	17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON					
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified	Same as Report (SAR)	22				

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188







Communications-Electronics Research Development and Engineering Center (CERDEC)

Military Energy Alternatives Conference



08 March 2012

TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN. WARFIGHTER FOCUSED.

Jonathan M. Cristiani, Renewable Energy Team Leader Army Power Division, Power Technology and Alternative Energy Branch



Overview



- CERDEC Introduction
- Technology Focus Areas, Applications, Objectives
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 for Smaller-Lighter Cogeneration and Absorption Environmental Control Technologies
- Innovative Cooling Equipment (ICE)
 Pending Solicitation



CERDEC Mission

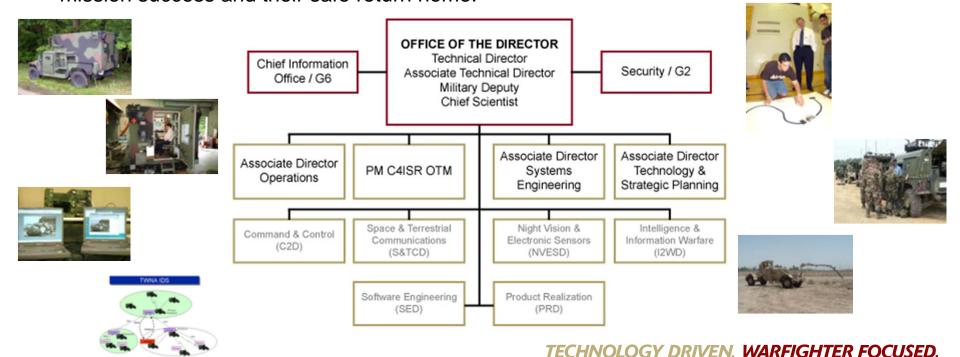


MISSION

To develop and integrate Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) technologies that enable information dominance and decisive lethality for the networked Warfighter.

VISION

To employ the imagination and innovation of this nation's brightest professionals to provide America's brave sons and daughters with the most effective solutions to ensure mission success and their safe return home.





Enabling Technologies

- Hybrid Power
- Photovoltaic (PV),
 Solar Thermal, & Wind Energy Harvesting
- Waste-to-Energy (W2E) and Gas to Liquids (GTL)
- Waste heat recovery,
 Heat-actuated Cooling,
 & Co-generation

Applications

- Tactical Mobile Power
- Vehicle-mounted
 Auxiliary Power and
 Environmental Control
- Energy Security for Base Operations
- Waste abatement

Objectives

- Fuel Efficiency
- Force Protection
- Improved Mobility
- Reduced Signature
- Reduced Logistics



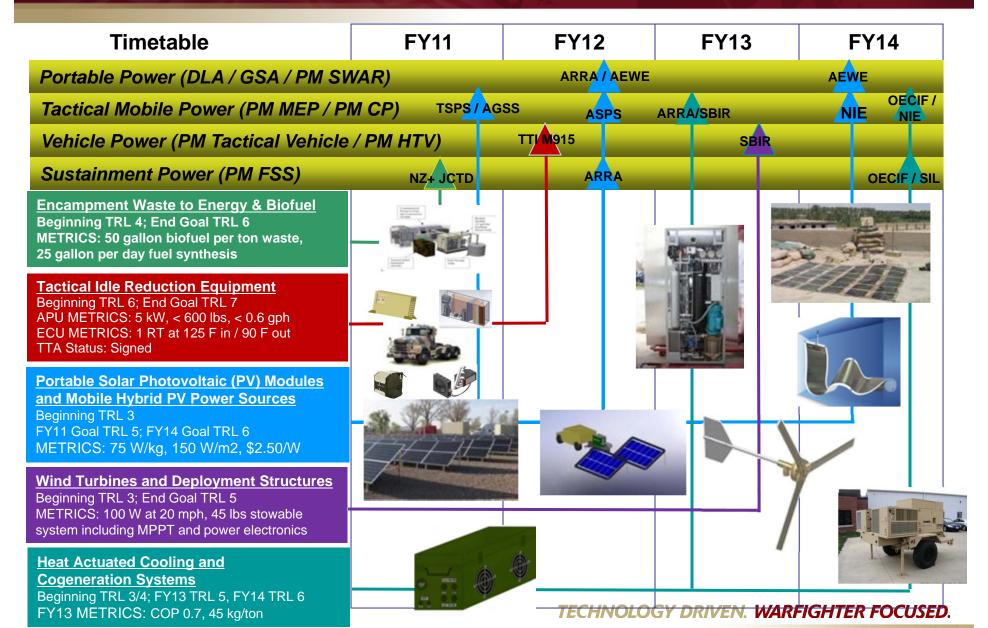


Alternative/Renewable Energy (A/RE) Tech Focus Areas, Applications, and Objectives



US Army CERDEC RE Team A/RE Products, Metrics, Demos







US Army CERDEC Applications Portable Power





DAGR



AN/PVS 14



Sure Fire Light



Mag Lite



P-Beacon



NOW



MBITR



Head Set

PEQ-2A



Mark VII



M68 CCO (Day)



HTWS (Night)

7 Battery Types 72-hrs: 70 Batteries, 16 lbs (not including network radio)

FUTURE







Army Rifleman



AN/PVS 14



Sure Fire Light



M68 CCO (Day)



MBITR





PEQ-2A

Mark VII



HTWS (Night)

5 Battery Types 72-hr mission: 38 Batteries, 12.5 lbs

(not including network radio)

TECHNOL(



US Army CERDEC Applications *Tactical Mobile Power*









"During wartime, generators become the largest single fuel consumers on the battlefield... Gen-sets in Iraq [are] overwhelmingly used for space-cooling"

Category	Peacetime OPTEMPO	Wartime OPTEMPO
Combat Vehicles	30	162
Combat Aircraft	140	307
Tactical Vehicles	44	173
Generators	26	357
Non-Tactical	51	51
Total	291	1040

Army Fuel consumption in peacetime & wartime (million gallons per year)

Ref: USD(ATL) / Defense Science Board "More Fight Less Fuel" Feb 2006.



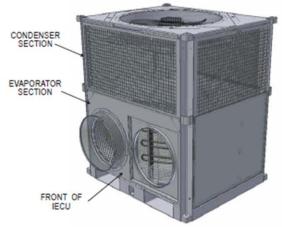
US Army CERDEC Applications Tactical Environmental Control







Military IECUs vs. Commercial A/Cs



Ref: Mr. Jeff Taylor, PM MEP, Presentation to JOCOTAS Technical Working Group dated November 2009 Centralized ECU management will reduce the purchase and use of commercial equipment to replace standard military systems.

Improved Environmental Control Units

- ✓ Designed to operate to 125°F
- √ Cooling capacities rated at 125°F
- ✓ Organically supportable
- ✓ Improved NBC and EMP survivability, reduced aural and IR signatures
- ✓ Ruggedized for field use
- ✓ Soft start, limited inrush current
- √ High reliability in mission environments

Commercial A/C Equipment

- Designed to operate only to 100°F
- Cooling capacities rated at 90°F; performance degrades rapidly at temperature extremes
- Supportable only through contractor support
- No NBC or EMP survivability, or reduced aural or IR signatures
- Not ruggedized for field use
- High inrush current increases size of power generation equipment
- Reduced reliability in mission environments





ARRA for Cogeneration



ARRA for Smaller, Lighter Co-generation and Absorption Environmental Control Systems

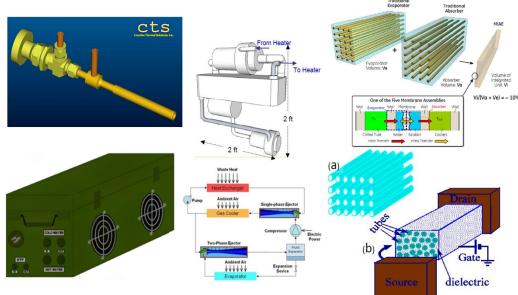


Project Objective:

The overall objective of this program is to demonstrate the co-generation of cooling, heating, and power from waste heat sources, which may include but are not limited to diesel engine exhaust gases, engine cooling fluids, and ambient airstreams.

Approach:

Emphasis of the advanced hardware demonstrations will be on equipment mobility, compact and lightweight design, refrigerant safety (non-flammable, lower toxicity), and compatibility with military standard diesel generator systems as a source of waste heat for initial demonstration.



Benefits/Metrics:

It is well known that environmental control represents one of the most significant load requirements on the tactical battlefield today. These conditions present a unique opportunity for demonstration and transition of a smaller, lighter combined heating, cooling, and power system that provides energy efficiency and logistical benefits over the baseline stand-alone equipment. Threshold metrics at end of program: TRL 5, 45 kg/ton dry weight, Coefficient of Performance (COP) [Cooling Out / Heat In] = 0.5



ARRA for Cogeneration Primary Contracts



Contractor	Purpose / Status
Creative Thermal Solutions (CTS) with University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (UIUC)	Development of a 10.5-kWt (3-ton) diesel-engine- waste-heat-driven ejector heat pump environmental control unit (ECU) that uses carbon dioxide refrigerant.
Stone Mountain Technologies Inc (SMTI) with Georgia Institute of Technology (GIT)	Development of a 2-kWt (0.6-ton) diesel-engine- waste-heat-driven ammonia-water absorption environmental control unit (ECU) that uses micro- scale heat exchanger technology.
GE Global Research (GEGR) with University of Maryland (UMD)	Development of a hydrophobic porous membrane- based integrated absorber and evaporator heat exchange device for a target 5.3-kWt (1.5-ton) lithium bromide absorption cycle.
United Technologies Research Center (UTRC)	Development of a 17.6-kWt (5-ton) hybrid vapor compression cycle with two-phase ejector heat pump using carbon dioxide refrigerant.
Energy Concepts with UMD	Development of a 10.5-kWt (3-ton) combustion waste heat driven ammonia water absorption chiller



ARRA for Cogeneration CTS / UIUC



- Carbon dioxide vapor compression cycle (VCC), separate work and heat recovery ejector heat pump cycles
- Trailer-mounted TRL 5/6 demonstrator to be delivered in Apr 2012



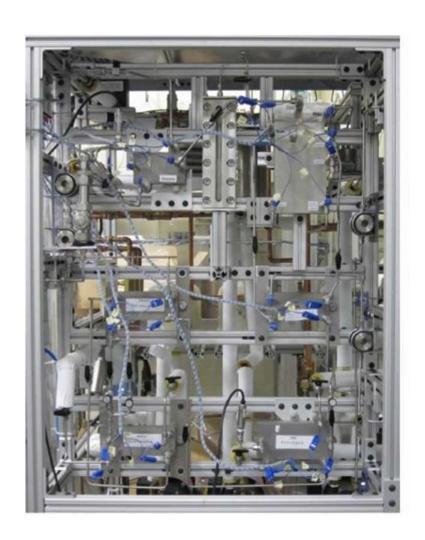
- Work recovery ejector cycle increase to VCC COP of up to 7% in range of relevant environments
- Waste heat ejector cooling capacities of up to 1.5 kW were achieved with waste-heat input of 6 kW (COP=0.25 and electrical power < 300 Watts)



ARRA for Cogeneration SMTI / GTI



- Ammonia water absorption
- TRL 4 integrated breadboard to be delivered in Mar 2012
- Novel micro-scale heat and mass exchanger technology using low-cost brazing fabrication techniques
- COP = 0.65 based on thermal energy was demonstrated during multiple test runs during contract
- Potential for dual-use of the technology in heat pump water heater applications





ARRA for Cogeneration GE Global / UMD



- Lithium bromide absorption
- TRL 3 component test stand transitioned to GE for continued internally-funded advancement
- Novel membrane integrated absorber evaporator (MIAE) component advancement and feasibility demonstration
- Comprehensive anticrystallization strategy development including novel separate sensible and latent cooling (SSLC) approach





ARRA for Cogeneration *UTRC*



- Carbon dioxide vapor compression with hybrid work/heat ejector heat pump cycle
- TRL 5 technology demonstrator delivered Oct 2011 to APG
- Advanced controller design to optimize complex set of operating parameters across three conditions: Army 125, DOE A, and DOE B



 Final (work recovery ejector only) demonstrator showed COP=1.93 at 125 F, a 16% improvement over baseline



ARRA for Cogeneration Energy Concepts / UMD



- Ammonia-water absorption
- TRL 5/6, third-generation packaged technology demonstrator to be delivered in July 2012
- Novel micro-groove heat exchanger technology from UMD for solution heat exchanger and evaporator components, potential to substantially reduce weight
- Highest COP for absorption chiller demonstrated under ARRA to-date at 0.66 at 125 F





ARRA for Cogeneration *Final Projected Metrics*



Contractor	Cycle	Refrigerant	<u>TRL</u>	Capacity	Proj. COP	Mass	Mass/Cap.	Delivery
			#	RT	[Cooling Out / Electric In]	kg	kg/RT	MM-YY
CTS	Ejector/VCC	CO2	5/6	3.1	1.3	233	75	04-12
UTRC	Ejector/VCC hybrid	CO2	5	5	1.9	400	80	09-11
			#	RT	[Cooling Out / Heat In]	kg	Kg/RT	MM-YY
GE	Absorption	LiBr-H2O	3	1.5	0.63	136	79	10-11
SMTI	Absorption	NH3-H2O	4	0.6	0.60	35	58	03-12
EC	Absorption	NH3-H2O	5/6	3.8	0.66	230	60	07-12
			#	RT	[Cooling Out / Electric In]	kg	kg/RT	MM-YY
IECU	VCC	R-410A	8	0.75	1.3	60	79	N/A
IECU	VCC	R-410A	8	1.5	1.8	105	70	N/A
IECU	VCC	R-410A	8	3	1.4	148	49	N/A
IECU	VCC	R-410A	9	5	1.6	255	51	N/A

All capacities rated at 125°F ambient (dry bulb), 90°F indoor (dry bulb), 75 indoor (wet bulb). Values herein are projections and early test data from developmental project deliverables based on different technologies and assumptions, and require independent validation.



ARRA for Cogeneration Test Plan



- All deliverable equipment will be tested in dual-room psychometric chamber according to ASHRAE 37 (Methods for testing electrically-driven unitary air conditioning and heat pump equipment)
- Army 125/90/75, DOE A, and DOE B rating conditions
- Exception is trailer-mounted power and cooling system from CTS, which will be tested in chamber with appropriate exhaust system
- Independent validation of final projected metrics on last slide is expected to be achieved by mid-FY13
- Transition test results and most promising technologies to the....



Operational Energy Capabilities Improvement Fund (OECIF) Innovative Cooling Equipment (ICE)





MOTIVATION:

- Heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) for tactical electronics functionality and Warfighter sustainment in contingency operations represents one of the most significant operational energy challenges for DOD
- Through the implementation of state-of-the-art advancements (TRL 5+) in HVAC technology, an operational efficiency improvement of 10% for the DOD fleet of environmental control units (ECUs) would result in a fuel savings of nearly 3.3M gallons per year

PROGRAM PLAN / DESCRIPTION:

MILESTONES	FY12	FY13	FY14
Market survey, baseline		\	
Component fab, breadboard	(!	5 /	
Integrated system build/test		√ 6	
Operational Experimentation			
Transition to Acq Programs			

MILITARY BENEFIT:

- Detailed market surveys Advanced and hybrid HVAC annual cycle models - Updated ECU operational performance baseline
- Near-term product improvement / technology insertions to multi-service programs of record
- 30% operational energy savings demonstrated via operational demonstrations/experimental tests during 2013 – 2014
- Sustainable infrastructure for continued advancement and adaptation of HVAC technologies for tactical environmental control applications



Closing



- CERDEC is US Army's center of excellence for C4ISR research and development
- Mission focus is TRL 3-7 for both Soldier and Mobile Power & Energy applications
- ARRA for Cogeneration is complete and hardware deliverables are being received/tested during FY12
- ICE is follow-on to ARRA for Cogeneration and solicitation will be on the street soon!